

# Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB XX.]

*Quicquid agunt homines — nostri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.*

[VOL. VII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1794.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Court Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

## CONGRESS. House of Representatives of the United States.

Thursday, December 5.

A Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge, his Secretary, covering a copy of the report of the commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and individual states; together with copies of some negotiations with European powers.

The reading of the journal of the commissioners for establishing a peace with the hostile Indians, was called up by Mr. Trumbull, and continued until finished, with open galleries; after which the letter from General Wayne was read.—These communications were, on motion of Mr. Boudinot, referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

The report of the commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and individual states, was read. By this report, the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, South-Carolina, and Georgia, have large balances due to them, and the states of New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North-Carolina, are largely indebted to the United States. 5000 copies of this report are to be printed.

Mr. Madison, from the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in the form of an address to be presented to the President of the United States, in answer to his speech, which was read, and referred to a committee of the whole. Adjourned.

Friday, December 6.

Mr. Clark presented a petition praying for the renewal of a lost certificate. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smith, S. C. of the committee of elections, reported, that all the members whose credentials had been referred to them, were duly returned, with one exception only, that of a member from Delaware, against the legality of whose election, a protest had been entered by a candidate for the same seat.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the draft of an answer to the President's address.—This draft was reported by the committee without amendment, the report adopted by the house, and messrs. Madison, Sedgwick and Hartly, were appointed to wait on the President to learn when it will be convenient to him to receive this answer. They before adjournment reported, that he would receive the address to-morrow at twelve o'clock.—This address follows:

SIR,

The representatives of the people of the United States, in meeting you for the first time since you

have been again called by an unanimous suffrage to your present station, find an occasion which they embrace with no less sincerity than promptitude, for expressing to you their congratulations on so distinguishing their congratulation of public approbation, and their entire confidence in the purity and patriotism, of the motives which have produced this obedience to the voice of your country. It is to virtues which have commanded long and universal reverence and services from which have flowed great and lasting benefits, that the tribute of praise may be paid without the reproach of flattery; and it is from the same sources that the fairest anticipations may be derived in favour of the public happiness.

The United States having taken no part in the war which had embraced in Europe the powers with whom they have the most extensive relations, the maintenance of peace was justly to be regarded as one of the most important duties of the magistrate charged with the faithful execution of the laws. We accordingly witness with approbation and pleasure the vigilance with which you have guarded against an interruption of that bleeding by your proclamation, admonishing our citizens of the consequences of illicit or hostile acts towards the belligerent parties; and pronouncing, by a declaration of the existing legal state of things, an easier admission of our rights to the immunities belonging to our situation.

The connexion of the United States with Europe has evidently become extremely interesting. The communications which remain to be exhibited to us will, no doubt, assist in giving us a fuller view of the subject, and in guiding our deliberations to such results as may comport with the rights and true interests of our country.

We learn with deep regret, that the measures dictated by a love of peace for obtaining an amicable termination of the existing war on our frontiers, should have been frustrated, and that a resort to offensive measures should have again become necessary. As the latter however must be rendered more satisfactory in proportion to the solicitude for peace manifested by the former, it is to be hoped they will be pursued under the better auspices on that account, and be finally crowned with more happy success.

In relation to the particular tribes of Indians against whom offensive measures have been prohibited, as well as on all other important subjects which you have presented to our view, we shall below the attention which they claim. We cannot however refrain at this time, from particularly expressing our concurrence in your anxiety for the regular discharge of the public debts, as fast as the circumstances and e-

vents will permit; and in policy of the removing any impediments that may be found in the way of a faithful representation of public proceedings throughout the United States, being persuaded with you that on no subject more than the former, can delay be more injurious, or an economy of time more valuable, and that with respect to the latter, no resource is so firm for the government of the United States as the affections of the people guided by an enlightened policy.

Throughout our deliberations we shall endeavor to cherish every sentiment which may contribute to render them conducive to the dignity as well as to the welfare of the United States, and we join with you in imploring that Being on whose will the fate of nations depends, to crown with success our mutual endeavors.

A petition was presented from a candidate for a seat in the house from the state of New-York, complaining of the illegality of the election of the members returned from the district in which he was a candidate. Referred to the committee of elections.

The house proceeded to the reading of the communications from the President relative to French affairs.

After some progress made in the reading of those communications, a motion was made to have them printed before read. This motion was lost; but the papers were directed to be put into the Printer's hands by degrees as read, and five hundred copies struck off.

The reading of the papers was then pursued, and after further progress the house adjourned.

The following is the answer of the President of the United States, to the address of the House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN,

I shall not effort to conceal the cordial satisfaction which I derive from the address of the house of representatives.—Whatever these services may be, which you have fancied by your favor, it is a sufficient reward, that they have been accepted as they were meant. For the fulfillment of your anticipations of the future, I can give no other assurance, than that the motives which you approve, shall continue unchanged.

It is truly gratifying to me to learn, that the proclamation has been considered as a feasible guard against the interruption of the public peace.—Nor can I doubt that the subjects which I have recommended to your attention, as depending on legislative provision, will receive a discussion suited to their importance. With every reason then, it may be expected that your deliberations, under the divine blessing, will be matured to the honor and happiness of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

The following letter from the President of the United States, was read in the House of Representatives:

United States,

December 5, 1793.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of

the House of Representatives.

As the present situation of the several nations of Europe, and especially those with which the United States have important relations, cannot but render the state of things between them and us matter of interesting enquiry to the legislature, and may indeed give rise to deliberations to which they alone are competent. I have thought it my duty to communicate to them certain correspondence which have taken place.

The representative and executive bodies of France have manifested generally a friendly attachment to this country; have given advantages to our commerce and navigation, and have made overtures for placing these advantages on permanent ground; a decree however of the National Assembly, subjecting vessels laden with provisions to be carried into their ports, and making enemy goods lawful prize in the vessels of a friend, contrary to our treaty, though revoked at one time, as to the United States, has since extended to their vessels also, as has been recently stated to us. Representations on this subject will be immediately given in charge to our minister there, and the result shall be communicated to the legislature.

It is with extreme concern I have to inform you that the proceedings of the persons they have unfortunately appointed their Minister Plenipotentiary here, has breathed nothing of the friendly spirit of the nation which sent him; their tendency on the contrary has been to involve us in a war abroad, and discord and anarchy at home. So far as his acts or those of his agents have threatened our immediate commitment in the war, or flagrant insult to the authority of the laws, their effect has been counteracted by the ordinary cognizance of laws, and by an exertion of the powers confided to me. Where their danger was not imminent, they have been borne with, from sentiments of regard to his nation, from a sense of their friendship towards us, from a conviction that they would not suffer us to remain long exposed to the action of a person, who has so little respected our mutual dispositions, and, I will add, from a reliance of the firmness of my fellow citizens in their principles of peace and order. In the mean time I have respected and pursued the stipulations of our treaties, according to what I judged their true sense, and have withheld no act of friendship, which their affairs have called for from us, and which justice to others left us free to perform. I have gone further; rather than employ force for the re-

stitution of certain vessels which I decended the United States bound to restore, I thought it more advisable to satisfy the parties by avowing it to be my opinion, that if reparation were not made, it would be incumbent on the United States to make compensation. The papers now communicated will more particularly apprise you of these transactions.

The vexations and spoilation undertaken to have been committed on our vessels and commerce, by the cruelties and officers of the belligerent powers, appeared to require attention, the proofs of these however not having been brought forward, the description of citizens supposed to have suffered were not notified, that on furnishing them to the executive, due measures would be taken to obtain redress of the past, and more effectual provision against the future. Should such documents be furnished, proper representations will be made thereon, with a just reliance on a redress proportioned to the exigency of the case.

The British government having undertaken to restrain generally our commerce in corn and other provisions to their own ports, and those of their friends, the instructions now communicated were immediately forwarded to our Minister at that court. In the meantime some discussions on the subject took place between him and them, these are also laid before you, and I may expect to leave the result of his special instructions in time to make it known to the legislature during their present session.

Very early after the arrival of a British Minister here, mutual examinations on the inception of the treaty of peace, were entered into with that Minister; these are now laid before you for your information.

On the subjects of mutual interests between this country and Spain, negotiations and conferences are now depending.—The public good requiring that the present state of these should be made known to the legislature in confidence only, they shall be the subject of a separate and subsequent communication.

G. WASHINGTON.

SENATE.

December 10.

To the President of the United States.

Accept, Sir, the thanks of the Senate, for your speech delivered to both houses of Congress, at the opening of the session. Your re-election to the chief magistracy of the United States, gives us singular pleasure. We consider it is an event every way propitious to the happiness of our country; and your compliance with the call, as a fresh instance of the patriotism which has so repeatedly led you to sacrifice private inclination to the public good. In the unanimity which a second time marks this important national act, we trace with particular satisfaction, besides the distinguished tribute paid to the virtues and abilities which it recognizes, another proof of that just discernment, and candor of sentiments and views, which has hitherto characterized the critics of the United States.

As the European powers, with whom the United States have the most extensive relations, were involved in war, in which we had taken no part—it seemed necessary that the disposition of the nation for peace should be promulgated to the world, as well for the purpose of admonishing our citizens of the consequences of contraband trade, and of acts hostile to any of the belligerent parties, as to obtain by a declaration of the existing legal state of things, an easier admission of our rights to the immunities of our situation, we therefore contemplate, with plea-

sure, the proclamation by you issued, and give to it our hearty approbation.

We deemed it a measure well timed, and wise; manifesting a watchful solicitude for the welfare of the nation, and calculated to promote it. These several important matters presented to our consideration, will, in the course of the session, engage all the attention on which they are respectively entitled: and as the public happiness will be the sole guide of our deliberations, we are perfectly assured of receiving your strenuous and most zealous co-operation.

JOHN ADAMS, vice-president of the United States, and President of the Senate,

The President's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,

The pleasure expressed by the Senate, on my re-election to the station which I fill, commands my sincere and warmest acknowledgments.—If this be an event which promises the smallest addition to the happiness of our country, as it is my duty, to shall it be my study to realize the expectation.

The decided approbation which the proclamation now receives from your house, by completing the proof, that this measure is considered as manifesting a vigilant attention to the welfare of the United States, brings with it a peculiar gratification to my mind.

The other important subjects, which have been communicated to you, will, I am confident, receive a due discussion, and the result will, I trust, prove fortunate to the United States.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

RICHMOND, December 27.  
The following is the copy of a letter, directed to several gentlemen of Pittsburgh, from William B. Giles, one of the Representatives from this state in Congress.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1793.

Gentlemen,

AT the moment the house of representatives was engaged in reading the executive communications respecting the uniform efforts of the United States for a fair and amicable accommodation of our differences with Great Britain, intelligence was received here, that through the interposition of the British Agent at Algiers, a truce was concluded between Algiers, Portugal and Holland; in consequence of which event, 9 Algerine corsairs had actually entered the Atlantic, and captured 3 American vessels, &c.

This measure seems to have been dictated, not only by the usual systematic enmity of Great Britain to the rising commerce of the United States, but by the particular consideration or counterbalancing by these dishonorable and inhuman means, the advantages of American over British bottoms, which would necessarily have flowed from our neutrality in the present European war.

When we reflect upon our abortive efforts for a just and reasonable accommodation with Great Britain, and the symptoms presented in the attempts of negotiation, which furnish no prospect of consolation to the friends of justice and of peace, and add to such reflections the aggravation of this unexpected and unprovoked attack upon our commerce, it will be found difficult to anticipate the ultimate point to which such injuries and insults may lead us.

This information being deemed immediately and extremely interesting to the whole commercial interest throughout the United States, I have thought it a duty to make this early communication, to enable you in your future commercial arrangements, to view it with that seriousness which its authenticity and importance may merit,

The object of this letter, being, to give publicity to the information it contains, you are at liberty to make any use of it which may tend to produce that end.

W. B. GILES.

—♦♦♦—  
Lexington, February 1.  
[From a New York paper of the 10th inst.]

The following authentic paper was received by Schuyler Livingston, esquire, who came in the snow Mary, express from Lisbon:

Citizens of the United States of America.

Nine Algerine corsairs are now cruising in the Atlantic—they carry from 22 to 44 guns—they sailed out of the Mediterranean on the 6th instant, and were seen on the 9th to capture four American vessels, two Hamburgers, and one Genoese. A truce for 12 months between Portugal and Algiers was signed on the 2nd of September last, by the British agent at Algiers, in behalf of her majesty the Queen of Portugal—and another truce by the same agent about the same time, in behalf of the United Netherlands.

The foregoing authentic intelligence goes by express from your truly distressed, and faithful fellow citizen.

EDWARD CHURCH,  
Consul of the United States.

Lisbon, October 14, 1793.

N. B. A Swedish ship saw the Algerines, after taking an American, discharge part of her cargo into the sea—this was probably that the vessels might fall better, meaning to arm her on the spot with a few guns, in order to increase their number of cruisers. We are informed that ten of the Dutch captains taken by the Algerines since the war with Holland, have died of the plague in Algiers—how many of other descriptions of nations I have not heard. An American, fortunately arrived this day from Falmouth, we are informed, that the American vessels now in England, are returning in ballast, the English not chusing to risk their property in American bottoms; but no reason has been assigned for mysterious conduct; mysterious in England, but evident enough here.

E. C.

—♦♦♦—

The Small Pox has within three weeks, proved extremely fatal within this town and its vicinity under inoculation. From the best information we have been able to collect, at least one out of every fifteen that were inoculated have died; it has been more fatal to young children than others; very few of that description having recovered. At present most of those who survived are out of danger, and it is thought that within ten days all who have taken it will be entirely well, and the town freed from the disorder.

The public prints (says a correspondent) inform us, that the President has laid before Congress an account of the negotiations which have taken place between the court of Spain and the Ambassador of the United States. In these negotiations no part of America can be so deeply interested as the western country. To us, the event of them is extremely important. It will determine our political rank in the scale of the confederacy. It will either make us an important, happy and flourishing people; or will deprive us

into the most abject state of poverty and insignificance. But the communications of the President on this interesting subject are confidential. An awful secrecy, an alarming mystery, has uniformly attended the progress of our negotiations with Spain from their commencement to the present period. From this mysterious silence I prognosticate the loss of a

right for which we can never receive an equivalent. If the measures of government are dictated by a regard for equal justice and liberal policy, what danger can be apprehended from a disclosure of them? If the *iniquitous, detestable scheme* of sacrificing the rights of the western people at the shrine of eastern policy is not again revived and about to be accomplished, why are the transactions with Spain so carefully concealed from the inspection of the public? But the inhabitants of this country are no longer to be assuaged with the hope of obtaining justice from the general government. They begin to be self-dependent.

Under all the discouragements which the partial conduct of Congress has been able to throw in the way, this country has received an astonishing increase of inhabitants. Their resources are great, and their attachment to the rights which nature has bestowed upon them is neither to be shaken by artifice, or weakened by the fear of opposition. They have received their rights from nature, and will assert them at the hazard of their lives. The justice of their cause will procure them friends, and a conviction of having discharged their duty will support them under every difficulty.

A U T H E N T I C .  
Extract of an Ordinance for regulating provisionally, the commerce of Louisiana and the Floridas, dated the 9th of June, 1793.

The preamble states, that the inhabitants of Louisiana being deprived of their commerce with France (on account of the war) as allowed by the ordinance of Jan. 1782, and H. M. considering that they and the inhabitants of the Floridas cannot subsist without the means of disposing of their productions and of acquiring those necessary for their consumption; for that purpose and to increase the national commerce,—the commerce of those provinces, and their agriculture, has directed the following articles to be provisionally observed.

The inhabitants of the above-mentioned provinces to be allowed to commerce freely, both in Europe and America, with all friendly nations who have treaties of commerce with Spain—New Orleans, Pensacola and St. Augustine to be ports for that purpose, no exception as to the articles to be sent or to be received. Every vessel however to be subjected to touch at Corcubion in Galicia or Alicante, and to take a permit there, without which the entry not to be allowed in the ports above-mentioned.

The articles of this commerce carried on thus directly between those provinces and foreign nations, to pay a duty of fifteen percent importation, and six percent exportation, except negroes, who may be imported free of duty—the production and silver exported to purchase those negroes to pay the 6 percent. exportation duty—the exportation of silver to be allowed for this purpose only.

The commerce between Spain and those provinces, to remain free. Spaniards to be allowed to observe the same rules and to fit out from the same ports (in vessels wholly belonging to them without connexion with foreigners) for those provinces as for the other Spanish colonies.

To remove all obstacles to this commerce, all sorts of merchandise destined for Louisiana, and the Floridas (when those whose admission is prohibited for other places) may be entered in the ports of Spain, and in like manner tobacco, and all other prohibited articles, may be imported into Spain, from those provinces, to be re-exported to foreign countries.

To improve this commerce and

encourage the agriculture of those provinces, the importation of foreign rice into the ports of Spain is prohibited—and a like preference shall be given to the other productions of these provinces, when they shall suffice for the consumption of Spain.

All articles exported from Spain to those provinces, shall be free of duty on exportation—and such as being foreign, shall have paid duty on importation into Spain, shall have it refunded to the exporters.

These foreign articles thus exported, to pay a duty of three per cent, on entry in those provinces—those which are not foreign to be free of duty.

The articles exported from those provinces to Spain to be free of duty, whether consumed in Spain or re-exported to foreign countries.

Those Spanish vessels, which, having gone from Spain to those provinces, should desire to bring back productions from thence, directly to the foreign ports of Europe, may do it on paying a duty of exportation of three per cent.

All vessels both Spanish and foreign, failing to those provinces to be prohibited from touching at any other port in his Majesty's American dominions.

No vessel to be fitted out from N. Orleans, Pensacola or St. Augustine for any of the Spanish Flanders or other dominions in America, except for some urgent cause, in which case only the respective governor to give a permission, but without allowing any other articles to be embarked than the productions of those provinces.

All foreign vessels purchased by His Majesty's subjects and destined for this commerce, to be exempted from those duties to which they are at present subject, they proving that they are absolute & sole proprietors thereof.

\* \* \* The Trustees of the Transylvanian Seminary are requested to meet at the State house in Lexington on Wednesday next at 10 o'clock in the morning, on business of importance.

JOHN BRADFORD, Chm.  
Lexington, Feb. 1, 1794.

A large company will start from the Crab-Orchard early on Thursday the 27th inst.

Feb. 1, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Bourbon county on the Beech fork of Licking, a female filly about two years old, with a blaze face, one gladd eye, about thirteen hands high, two hind feet white, appraised to \$1.

Robert Bell.

January 30.

Fifty Dollars Reward.  
Ran away from the subscriber, on the fifth night of August, in the year 1792, a Negroe Man, named ANTHONY, about 25 years of age, about five feet one inch high, broad shouldered and well made to his height, is somewhat hollow backed, virginia born and very black, has had his middle finger on his right hand broke, above the knuckle joint, which disables him from shutting that finger close. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be given any person who will deliver him to me.

James Handley.

Kentucky, Washington county, 12  
WANTED (at the Paper-mill in Georgetown) four or five Apprentice Boys, between the age of twelve and seventeen years. Any such who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

Craig, Parkers & Co.

Oct. 2, 1793.

**S**TOLEN or STRAYED from the subscriber, a bay horse, upwards of fifteen hands high, black mane and tail, very little hair on his forehead, but he carries a remarkable fine tail, he is much windgalled, particularly behind; Whosoever will deliver the said horse to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of five Dollars.

James Hughes.

Lexington, Nov. 7, 1793.

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The subscribers have on hand, A Neat and Compleat Assortment of

## GOODS

Suitable to the present Season: Consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, GROCERIES, CROCKERY & MEDECINE,

Which they will sell at the lowest prices for CASH, COUNTRY LINEN or TORACCO.

CASH and GOODS will be given for CERTIFICATES of the late Campaign.

Peter January jun. & Co.  
Lexington, December 5.

D E S E R T E D from the twelfth company 3d sub legion of the United States, on the thirteenth of September, 1793; Noah Adkins, a private, twenty six years of age, six feet high, of a frawny complexion, dark hair and eyes, has a mole on his left cheek, born in Virginia, and resident near Watanga river, when he enlisted, a labourer by profession, fond of card playing, he took with him his rigments. Whoever secures said deserter in any jail in the United States, or to the commanding officer at Knoxville, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges paid by

WILLIAM RICKARD,  
Lieut. Commdt.

N. B. It is supposed the above deserter made for Kentucky.

Camp Knoxville, on the banks of Holstein, Nov. 29, 1793.

**T**O RENT.

HE Store room in Lexington, lately occupied by Trotter & Ward, an excellent stand for business, for terms apply to

STEPHEN COLLINS.  
Lexington, Dec. 7, 1793.

**F**OR SALE  
A well improved

**P**LANTATION,  
WITHIN three miles of Bourbon; containing One hundred and sixty six acres, of which about seventy acres is cleared, a good Dwelling House, Orchard, &c. &c., for terms, enquire of Col. Baker Ewing, or the subscribers.

Seitz & Lauman.  
Lexington, October 25.

**J**UST ARRIVED,  
And now opening, at the subscriber's STORE in Lexington, on Mainstreet,

**A** GENERAL Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE and QUEEN'S WARE which will sell on the lowest terms for Cash, country Li-

nen, Pork, Butter and Chees.

George Tegarden.

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TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Back creek, a branch of Townfin, in the county of Bourbon, a two year old bay filly, about fourteen hands high, has a star in her face, a long slip on her nose, pofted and appraised to \$1.

JOSEPH CARR.

Nov. 30, 1793.

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**J**UST PUBLISHED.  
And for sale at this Office,

The KENTUCKY

A L M A N A C K

For the Year 1794.

## Eight Dollars Reward,

Strayed from the subscriber, living near Frankfort, Woodford county; a bay MARE, about ten years old, branded on the near shoulder o, on the near buttock g, a ferrel on one eye, some gray hairs in her forehead, a saddle spot on the near side of her back; was shod all round when she went away. Also a light bay filly, one year old last spring, with a large star, strayed both away together about the first week in June; whoever takes up said mares and brings them to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, by

WM. IRWIN

December 9,

I WILL give CASH for as much clean Timothy Seed, as will be delivered to me between this and the first day of February next.

JAMES TROTTER.

Dec. 10, 1793.

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber, living near M'Brades mill, in Fayette county, a black filly, two or three years old, has white on both hind feet, no brand, is upwards of twelve hands high, appraised to \$1.

CHARLSE NEELE.

Nov. 12, 1792.

All persons indebted to the subscriber on or before the first of September last, are required to make payment by the first of February; those that neglect this notice, may expect their accoupts to be put into the hands of proper officers, to be recovered as the law directs, without respect to persons.

Andrew Holmes.

December 1.

N. B. He wants a quantity of tobacco.

BOURBON FURNACE, Dec. 2, 1793.

Wanted immediately,

Two or three good Waggoners,

and a number of other hands, to work at the above FURNACE, to whom generous wages and good treatment will be given, by

John Mockbee,

For

JOHN COCKEY OWINGS & Co.

N. B. Heavy CASTINGS are now to be fold at the above place, at 6d. per lb. and hand ware in proportion.

LINCOLN, to wit:

Jury court of Quarter Sessions,

1793.

Walter Seall, Complainant,

Against

Jacob Myers, Defendant.

In CHANCERY.

THE Defendants having failed

to answer the Complainant's

bill of complaint, agreeable to act

of Assembly and a rule of this

court, and it appearing to the

fatisfaction of the court that the said

Defendant is no inhabitant of this

state, on the motion of the Com-

plainant by his council, it is or-

dered that the said Defendant do

appear here on the first day of

their next February court, and an-

swer the Complainant's said bill;

that a copy of this order be forth-

with inserted in the Kentucky

Gazette for two months successively;

that the same be posted up at

the front door of the court-

house of this county on some court

day, and published at the front

door of the Dutch meeting-house

near Myers's flaton, on some Sun-

day immediately after divine ser-

vice.

A Copy, Teffe,

WILLIS GREEN, C.C.

\*\*\*\*\*

**J**UST PUBLISHED.

And for sale at this Office,

The KENTUCKY

A L M A N A C K

For the Year 1794.

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber,

The following Tracts of

L A N D, (Viz.)

Three thousand acres on

the waters of Ruth creek, a branch

of Green river. Two thousand

acres on the waters of Sinking

creek, in Nelson county. One

thousand acres on Brush creek, a

branch of Green river in Green

county. Two hundred and fifty

acres on the bank of Green river,

in Lincoln. Two thousand acres

about eight miles east of the Big

Bone lick. Two thousand and fix

acres about twelve miles from the

Iron works, on the waters of Slate

creek. Also, five hundred and

ninety acres near the last men-

tioned land. Cash, public securi-

ties, negroes and good horses,

(that is part of each) will be tak-

en in payment. Any person in-

clining to purchase any part of

said land, may know the terms by

applying to the subscriber in Mer-

cer county, near Danville.

Samuel McDowell.

October 14.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

—

Epitaph.

In Paddington Church-yard.

BOTH young and old that passeth by,

Remember well that here lies I;  
Then think on death, for soon thou true,

Alas, 'twill be, that—here lies you.

Anecdote.

A dull preacher, although something of a noisy one, being employed in a lengthy harangue to a drowsy audience, in a country town, an Afs grazing near the window of the meeting-house, which for the sake of shade was opened, put in his head, and in the most lofty strain began to lull the audience by braying. A wit at the opposite side of the house struck with the oddity of the incident, and observing the priest still continue his discourse, starting from his seat exclaimed, "Manners, gentlemen, manners!—One at a time if you please."

STRAYED from Lexington the 18th inst. a foal horse, six years old this spring, marked on the near buttock thus S a slip on his nose. Whoever delivers said horse to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of THREE DOLLARS, and reasonable charges. JOSEPH HUDSON. January 24, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on flat creek, Clarke county, a bay mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, seven or eight years old, no brand perceptible, appraised to 71. Also foal colt, with a blaze face appraised to 21. WILLIAM LANDSDALE.

NEW-ORLEANS,  
Wanted immediately an  
owner of mch to conduct boats to  
the city of New-Orleans, for  
which generous wages will be  
given by  
ELISHA WINTERS, &c.  
Lexington, January 25th, 1794.

To be SOLD, or RENTED  
for the ensuing Crop,

TWO hundred and forty four acres of land on Hickman, about seven miles from Lexington, the tract wherein William Smith decaefed, lately lived, on which there is about fifty acres cleared and under good fence, six or seven acres of meadow, a peach orchard planted out, and also a good nursery of peach and apple trees. The buildings are cabins only. This tract of land is of the best quality, is well watered and timbered, and lies between Morrison's and Young's mills about one mile from each. Whoever wishes to purchase or rent, shall know the terms on application to the subscriber who will be at Lexington during the present month and afterward at Danville.

THOMAS SPEED.  
January 10, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Scott county, near George town, a rone mare about twelve years old, four feet eight inches high, no brand, a small star in her forehead and a small white spot on her shoulder, and a white spot on her neck occasioned by the collar, and much marked with saddle spots on her back. Foaled and appraised to 7 pounds to shillings. WILLIAM BUCHANAN, Nov. 15, 1793.

### CYNTHIANA.

THE lots in the town of Cynthiana, will be exposed to sale on the first Tuesday in April and continue until all are sold. Benjamin Harrison & Trustees, Morgan Vanmeter, Trustees, Cynthiana, Jan. 3, 1794.

THE subscribers with all those who have hides to tan on the shores, would bring them in as soon as possible, as thereby they may be enabled to deliver them next fall.

WILLIAM & THOMAS STORY.  
George town, January 13, 1794.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has erected the following business, in Limestone street, in Mr. Rybolt's house, lately occupied by Thos. Shrock, where he has for sale all kinds of ware.

N.B. Great encouragement will be given to those who shall buy to sell again.

JAMES JEFFS.

Lexington, January 15, 1794.

### TWO DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in Lexington, on Sunday night, the 29th of December last, a bright bay mare, three years old last spring, fleckles a colt, branded on the near shoulder nearly thus ☐, a small star in her forehead, about fourteen hands and a half high, trots natural. Whoever delivers said mare to me in Lexington, or to James Kay, on North Elkhorn, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM TURNER.

Lexington, Jan. 16, 1794.

DESTITUTED, February 2d, 1793, at Fort Chiswell from the 12th company of infantry 3d sub-legion of the United States of America, on their march from Salisbury to Knoxville, William James, a soldier five feet, five and three quarters inches high, dark complexion, hair and eyes:

had on his regiments, by preference on a farmer, born in Rowan county state of North Carolina. He enlisted in Salisbury before Michael Brown esq. Justice of the peace. Whoever takes up said defterer and secures him in any gaol in the United States, or delivers him at this place, shall receive Eight Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM RICKARD.

Lieut. Commdt.

Knoxville, on the banks of the Holstein, December 20, 1793

N. B. It is supposed that he made for Kentucky.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Mercer county, on the head of Salt river, one small bay mare, three years old last spring, appraised to 51. Also, one black Stallion colt, two years old last spring, with a dull star, some white on both hindfeet, appraised to 71. No brand perceptible on either.

ROBERT CALDWELL.

Jan. 16, 1794.

\*

WHEREAS I purchased a tract of land from Jacob Starnes of Madison county and state of Kentucky, and had his obligation to make me a title, bearing date September 1st, 1793, and has since sold said land to a certain Eliza Brook of Madison county, and has assigned over the said obligation to him; and finding he cannot comply with his contract and that he intends to defraud me; I do hereby forewarn any person or persons from trading for, or taking an assignment of said obligation, as I am determined to keep possession of said land until he complies with his contract.

WILLIAM BOOGS.

Bourbon county, Jan. 22, 1794.

The subscribers continue business in Lexington, as usual; and are now opening at TATE'S CREEK MILLS (Madison county).

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of merchandise, suitable to the season, which they will sell on very low terms, for Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, beef, Pork, Hemp seed, Flax, Hog's Lard, Poultry, Bees wax, Hog's Bristles, or Caffe—They will contract (on very generous terms) for the ensaing of Hemp.

They want immediately to employ a number of men that understand Boat building. Also two good Coopers that understand either tight, wort, or flour barrels, and great wages will be given to a Miller who can come well recommended.

E. Winters & Co.  
October 25, 1793.

The subscriber is now erecting Armed Sailing and Rowing

### B O A T S ,

To go up and down the

Ohio river, between Pittsburgh and Limestone, which will be used as a convoy to other Boats; and also to convey passengers, letters, &c. to the places above mentioned; the above boats will be completed by the 15th of October.—One of the above Boats will leave Limestone every Monday morning for Pittsburgh. Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of taking a passage in said Boats (on board of which shall be genteel accommodations) must apply to Mr. George Lewis at Limestone and have their names entered, who will receive any property intended to be sent by this conveyance.

Jacob Myers.

Pittsburgh, September 10, 1793.

### KENTUCKY, to wit:

October Court of Appeals, 1793.—Richard Allen, complainant,

Against

William Dougherty, defendant.

### IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants herein having failed to enter his appearance agreeable to a rule of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court, that he is non-inhabitant of this state. On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the twelfth day of the next May Term, and answer the bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette.

A Copy. Telte.

TAOMAS TODD, C.C.A.

I have just received from board-

board Furnace.

### A Complete assortment of Cast- ings, which will be sold at

six pence half penny per lb.

WILLIAM MORTON

Wanted to purchase a quantity of Bear-Skins, they must be well haired and coloured. W. M. Lexington, Jan. 17, 1794.

January 22.

### N O T I C E !

The subscriber will give cash and merchandise at his STORE in Lexington, for Coal.

P A C K - H O R S E S ,

Until the first of March next.

John Clarke.

January 22.

### N O T I C E !

All persons are fore-  
warned from taking an  
assignment on a bond execu-  
ted by me to Hamilton Reid in  
the Year 1790, for about 60. Penn-  
sylvania money, as the same is dis-  
charged by

Matthias Hedges.  
Bourbon, January 23, 1794. 22 v.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Nelson county on the East fork of Simpson's creek, near Edward's mill, a sorrel horse three years old last spring, with a white face, all his feet white except the off fore foot, lost his near eye, not docked nor no perceptible brand, about 13 hands and a half high a small bell on tied with a rope. Appraised to 51.

Tinfon Ashby.

Nov. 19, 1793.

ON the twenty second of February, will be sold to the highest bidder, at Campbell's warre house, below the rapids of Ohio, thirty odd thousand weight of tobacco, in hogheads, for the benefit of the infiriers.

John Clark,  
Philip Buckner, } agent for  
Stephen Richardson, } the infiriers  
James Snead, } Jan. 4, 1794. 6p

A Large Company will start from the Crab orchard on the twentieth of February, in order to go through the Wilderness.

LINCOLN, to wit:  
September Court of Quarter Sessions, 1793.

Daniel Mitchell & } complainants  
David Hutchinson, } Against

John Reed,  
William Henry,  
Jacob Myers, } Defendants  
And  
George James.

HE Defendants Jacob Myers and George James, having failed to answer the Complaintant's bill of complaint, agreeable to act of Assembly and a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the said defendants are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the Complainants by their council, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next February court, and answer the Complaintants bill; that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the front door of the Dutch meeting-house near Myers's station, on some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy. Telte.

WILLIS GREEN, C.C.

The subscribers have opened at Strode's Station,

A neat Assortment of

GOODS

Suitable to the present season, Which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for Caffe, or beef cattle delivered at their butcher's shop in Lexington; and good wheat delivered at John Cock's mill in Lexington; and pork an foot delivered in Lexington, or at their store, and all kind of country produce.

Cock & Lytle.

December 28.

WAS committed to Gaol the 18th of December, 1793, a Mulatto man, who says he belongs to Alexander Cayton, of Lincoln county, he has a small brown horse with him, he calls himself Henry. The owner is desired to come and take him out, or he will be sold for his fees.

Thomas Love, G. F. C.

Lexington, Jan. 17, 1794.

NEW-ORLEANS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,  
A work our boats down the Mississippi; to whom we will give good wages and generous treatment.

JOHN CROZIER & CO.

Lexington, Nov. 16, 1793.